the Finance Committee was lost without a division. Senator Frye then proposed an ad yalorem rate of 40 per cent on all sugars and 25 per cent upon molasses and other cane products, in support of which he made a spirited speech.

he made a spirited speech.

At 4 o'clock the House resolutions of respect to the memory of the late congressman Orth, of Indiana, were received, and the remainder of the session was devoted to enlogies.

TREASURY ATTACKS ON THE NAVY. THE CHIEF OF THE REVENUE MARINE DIVISION THINKS THERE IS "NOTHING TO SHOW" FOR THE LARGE EXPENDITURES SINCE THE WAR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The movement for the transfer of certain Treasury bureaus to the Navy has had the effect of drawing out a heavy fire against the weak spots in the Navy. Most of the reports made by the heads of these Treasury bureaus against the change vigorously attack the other Department. The fact that Secretary Chandler himself has done everything in his power to direct attention to Navy abuses does not, of course, detract from the force of these criticisms upon the results of the naval system continued through many years. The report made to Secretary Foller by E. W. Clark, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division, which has just been completed, makes a showing of our navai establishment, as compared with that of other nations, which may attract attention in the Senate when the Naval Appropriation, bill comes up. The following table is from this report:

Nation.	Number o	Number o mode n war cruis r	Number of	No. men t	Annual cost.
Austria	58 79 and 13 building 66 139 356 550	7 13 and 6 building 49 12 50 115	682 989 2,033 6,649 4,988	11 10 10 41 ₂ 91 ₂ 11	\$4,600,000 11,164,000 8,900,00 16,100,000 41,000,000 31,800,000

As Mr. Clark points our, this table shows that the United States has 25 per cent as many ships, in cluding unserviceable ones, as England, but only 17 2-3 per cent as many in commission. To man these ships the Navy has 18 per cent as many men as England; but the ratio of officers of the United States Navy to those of England is 41 per cent, or nearly two and a half times greater than that of ships and men. Italy has a powerful navy with forty-nine heavily armored modern war cruisers, four of which are equal to any naval vessels in the world; but while she employs nearly a thousand more men to man them than the United States musters she has less than half the number of officers and extends only about one-half as much annually to carry on her efficient and formidable forces as this country spends upon an insignificant collection of antiquated hulks. The United States has more than double the proportion of officers to men of any othernation. Even if the United States Navy should become in years as strong in ships and guns as that of Italy, one-half its present number of officers would suffice. The report continues:

officers would suffice. The report continues:

The most shameful misapplie ition of means to ends in the management of the N. wy is shown, however, in the column of annual expenditures, when considered in connection with the facts in the rest of the table; for, while the United States has a Navy not worth mentioning in comparison with that of either of these great power, it is spending annually a far greater proportionize subthant they are upon their powerful armed fleets. Our N. wy expends yearly 20% per cent as much as England for oon-treation and repairs and oest of yards and docks, yet while England includes in these the annual adultion to her Navy of 1,000 to 15,000 tons in new vessels we include one. At our r. to of expenditure we should add. 2,000 to 5,000 in new tonings every year.

Congress has appropriated \$359,000,000 for the Navy since the close of the War. Meantime the

Navy since the close of the War. Meantime the Navy has dwindled from 675 vessels to 139 of all classes, the average annual expenditure being \$21,000,000. Within the last seventeen years \$98,435,875 has been appropriated for construction and repure, \$12,832,029 for ordnance and \$32,724,712 for mainten more of mayy yar s; in al., \$143,092,616 has been provided for vessels and arma coats since the War, for which, as the report says there seems to be nothing to show.

PREPARING A RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31,-The House Committee of Commerce have been working diligently for the last fortnight on a river and harbor tild last fortnight on a river and harbor bill which they expect to have really to report to the House early next week. The first draft of the bill was completed several days ago, and the committee are now going over it again. Repurblicans interested in items of this sort are given an opportunity to submit such arguments and statements as they desire, in order to show why the action of the committee should be favorable, but the most profound again. The profound the profound to prevent the secrecy has been enjoined to prevent the details of the bill from becoming known in advance of its presentation to the House.

It is learned, however, that the total amount recommended by the bill is between \$7,500,000 and \$8,000,000, including \$2,500,000 for the Mississippi River below Cairo, and that "all the items are fo harbors and rivers that have commerce, although some of them are contained in the list of objectionable items farmshed to the House by the Secretary

It is probable that the report of the Special Committee on the Missi suppl River provement will also be submitted to the House next week, and from what is known of the conclusions reached and views entertained by a majority of the members of that com-mittee, it is thought hardly probable that the report mittee, it is though hardly probable that the report will recommend so liberal an appropriation for next year as the Commerce Committee seem disposed to make. Should there be a disagreement between the two committees, there is little doubt that the liouse will adopt the recommendations of the special

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL. WASHINGTON. Jan. 31 .- In the Senate to-day

Mr. Miller, of California, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported tuvorably the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, with amend-The bill as amended provides that the company may do all lawful things to secure the full enjoyment of the powers, privileges, rights, benefits and grants contained in a canal concession made by the Republic of Nicaragua to the provisional Interoceanic Canal Soad May 22, 1880, or to be hereafter made; that the capital stock of the company shall be not less than 500,000 nor more than 1,000,000 shares of \$100 each, and the company may have bonds not exceeding \$50,000,000 in amount and in such form as the directors may determine, and the bonds may be secured by mortrage upon all real, personal and mixed property of the company. Five corporators may open subscription books at such points in the United States or Nicaragua as they may designate, provided notice be given thirty days pre-viously in the press of New-York, San Francisco, London, Paris and Nicaragua, 10 per cent of subscriptions to be payable at the time they are made. Eleven directors to to manage the affairs of the company, one of whom is to be appointed by the Government of Nicaragua and one by the United States Government.

The provision in the original bill that the canal shall not be less than 28 feet deep and not less than 150 feet wide, and shall have locks not less tuan 600 feet long, and that the United States Government shall guarantee for period of twenty years from the time of the completion of the canni an annual dividend of 3 per cent on the cost of the canni an annual dividend of 3 per cent on the cos
of the canni, but the total in no event to exceed \$75,
000,000, has been stricken out, and the following see log
added instead: "The United States in 49 express single
control over the canni as is now or may at any time by
provided by freaty with Nicaragus, or consistent with
the rights of that Government, and small edpy its free
use in accordance with such treaty or rights, and should
the United States see fit, for National reasons, to occurs
and manage such count, the right to doe, suidert tome use in accordance with such treaty or rights, and shou the United States see fit, for National reasons, to occur and manage such canal, the right to do so, subject to at soverein rights of Nivaragua, is hereby reserved at secured to the Government of the United States, upon the maintenance of the work and of all its accessories, as good condition as when received, and upon payment to said company each year, and propertional for any fraction thereof, of an amount equal to the rate of net examings derived from the trains dues of the canal for the car immedia ely preceden for any fraction thereof, of an amount of equal to the rate of not carnings derived from the transit dues of the casal for the car immedia ely preceding auch occupation. But should the Government of the United States continue such occupation for more than one year it shall therefore pay each year to said company in addition to the amount aforesate a further sum, which shall bear the same ratio to the amount paid for the first year of said occupation that any increase or ton-nage using the capal during such subsequent years bears to the tonnace which passes abrough the canal during the year prior to its occupation by the Government of the United States; provided, that the amount so paid by the United States for any one year shall not exceed the sum necessary to enable the company to meet its collisations and to divide 10 per cost of the finoun received causi year for the improvement and extension to the cama and its terminal points, and for the deterioration of the property.

The bill reserves to Congress me power to alter, ame d or repeat thas act wennever, in its judgment, the public interest shall require.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- In the Senate toay Mr. Pendicion presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Ohio in favor of the passage of the bill to give increased pensions to one-armed and one-legged oldiers. Mr. Dawes and Mr. Aldrich presented petitions for the reduction of the duty on sugar. Mr. Hawley introduced a bill for the retirement of Quartermaster-General Rufus Ingails with the rank of Major-General-Mr. Garland called up the bill to provide for holding a centennial cotton and industrial exposition in 1894, which was amended so as to provide that the invitations

to foreign nations to participate in the exposition shall be given by the Board of Managers, instead of the Presiient of the United States, and passed. Mr. Bisir called up the joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to John F. Slater, of Connecticut, for

Mr. Bisir called up the joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to John F. Slater, of Connecticut, for his beneficence in giving \$1,000,000 for the education of the colored people of the south, which was passed. On motion of Mr. Plumb the Senate insisted upon its ameniments to the Post Office Appropriation bell, and ordered a committee of coafet-ance. The President appointed as such committee Messrs, Plumb, Allison and Beck.

The President laid before the Schale memorials of beards of health and of trade and municipal antihorities in Georgia, Florida and south Carolina, praying for the permanent establishment and full equipment of the National quarantile at Blackbeard's Island, Sapelo Sound.

The Speaker land before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting resolutions of the Board of Trade of Portland, Ore., hanking Commander Merriman for his prompt and vigorous action in panishna insubordinate Insinans in Alaska, thus rendering life and property secure and vindicating the majesty of the law. Referred. Mr. Reed., of Maine, from the Committee on Rules, reported back a resolution providing that acreafter the duly sessions of the Houseshall extend to 6 p. m. Laid over for one day unser the rules. Senate amendments were concurred in to House iont resolution making appropriation for continuing the work of the tenta census. A bill was latrodined for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri kiver at Omsina. Referred. A resolution as adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the reasons for tearing down an old manslon at the Naval Academy long used as a residence by the superintendent.

THE HOLLAND EXPOSITION.

Washington, Jan. 31 .- A letter has been reselved at the State Department from D. Eckenstien, the United States Consul at Amsterdam, relative to the coming International Exposition at that city. The Consul says he has received no communication from any person in the United States asking any information what-iver concerning the exposition. Up to the time of writing. space to the extent of only about 440 square feet had been coured by or for six persons or firms in the United States. A considerable number of Americans have, however, made inquiries at the office of the Commissioner-General of the exhibition for all sorts of informs tion. England, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Persia, Spain, Italy, China and Japan will participate in the exhibition. Commissioners have been ap-pointed by the Governments of England, France, Bel-gum, Spain, China, Japan, and British and French

Applications for entire sections must be made before Applications for entire sections and indifference becomes 1, 1883. The unconcern and indifference manifested by American manufacturers, three ors, etc., cause surprise and disappointment in Amsterdam. The success of the exhibition the Consul declines to predict lie does not venture to advise Americans that it would pay to go to the expense of exhibiting goods, but is inclined to believe that it would.

THE HAWAHAN TREATY. Washington, Jan. 31 .- In the Senate to-

day the Committee on Foreign Relations were refeased from further consideration of the bill introduced by the late Senator Hill to repeal the act to carry into effect the convention between the United States Government and the King of the Sandwich Islands. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.
Yesterday the Secretary of the Treasury requested

Representative Belmont, of New-York, to inform him of the facts or information upon which he based his recent minority report. To day Mr. Belmont replied: "The facts on which the report is based are contained in statements made to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which have been printed by the House. Pertinent which have been printed by the House. Perthem citations from those statements have been embedded it my minority report which, of course, you have had no popularity to consuit, and a copy of which, as soon as it is printed, it would give me pleasure to transmit of you. Unless the representations made before the committee are ulterly false, it wimp saible for me to donot that frands have been perputated upon the revenue which the customs officers, and especially the appraisers, should have detected and exposed."

THE PRESIDENT AS A WATCHMAN.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The President performed duty as a watchman at the Treasury Department for a short time yesterday afternoon. He called at the west door about 2 o'clock. The watchman did not rec ognize him, and was about to inform him that "the

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC SOCIETY. WASHINGTON, Jah. 31 .- The Society of the Army of the Potomac will sold its fourteenth annual renion in this city on May 16 and 17. The Executive Committee are making special efforts to increase the nembership of the society, and have caused notice to be even that all who served in the Army of the Potomae, and who were homorphy discharged or are still in the ser-lee, are etitized to become members.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING. Washington, Jan. 31.—The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, \$59,250; legal-tender notes, care: Out demand notes, \$50,200; legal tender notes, all issues, \$346,631,016; one year notes of 1863, \$11,150; two year coupon notes of 1863, \$21,550; compound interest notes, \$21,960; reactional currency, all issues, \$15,394,031 50; total, \$362,428,682 50.

WASHINGTON NOTES

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1883. Levy M. Gano was to-day nominated by the President o be postmas er at Watkins, N. Y. It is estimated that the decrease in the public debt for he present month is about \$13,500,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury will probably issue a cond call for \$15,000.000 extended fives to-morrow.

The proceedings in the Star Route trial to-day related o the route from the Dalles to Baker City, Ore., and were not of public interest.

Jacob O. Miller and Matthew McCally, of this city, have been appointed builiffs by Marshul McMichael to succeed Frederick Douglass, jr., and T. G. Dorsey re-signed.

Treasurer Gilfillan to-day mailed 9,756 checks, repreenting \$2,944,048, being the amount of interest due February 1 on United States and District of Columbia bonds, Treasurer Gilfillan to-day received a conscience con-

ribution from Boston of \$200, which the sender states was received by an officer of the Government through The Secretary of the Treasury to-day stated that he had no authority to extend the time for paying the Feb rnary taxes on spirits which fall due on February 6, needing Congressional action on that question. An offer has been made by a Massachusetts cartridge

elt manufacturer to purchase from the Government the

Shenandoah water power at Harper's Ferry, with a view to transferring the factory nearer to the market for raw Brewster Cameron was before the Grand Jurylto-day in connection with the case against Henry A. Bowen. It is rumored that an investigation is also being made by the Grand Jury into the conduct of the colored Star-Route Juror Brown.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting that he cause the Secretary of War to have troops stationed at proper points to prevent Payne's expected raid int

The Ecening Star to-night says there is good reason for the general impression that the President will nominate Democrat for the vacant District Commissionership. It is understood that the choice lies between Judge demunds and Mr. W. H. Clagett.

In answer to the applications of several prominent cit. zens o: the Pacific Slope, the Secretary of the Interior izens or the Facilic chops, the Secretary of the Interior has directed that the rule of the Department relative to piacer locations recently promotigated shall not apply to lands valuable for borate or soda deposits.

The scaled proposals for supplying the Government Pointing Office with for supplying the Government

Printing Office with paper for the ensulag year were opened to-day. The prices for printing paper average: shade lower than the proposals for last year, while those for writing paper are a little higher. The awards will be announced to morrow.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the

Fultonville National Bank, of Paltonville, N. Y., to begin business with a capital of \$50,000; and the First National Bank of Oweston, Ky., with a capital of \$05,009. The Controller has also authorized the First National Bank of Sung Sung, N. Y., to extend the corpo-rate existence to January 31, 1903.

Mr. Pendleton this morning reported to the Senate, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, an amendthe widow of the late Minister to Italy, Mr. Marsh, the remainder of als salary for last year computed from June 23, and an additional sum of \$12,500 to de ray the expense of his funeral and eroct a monument over his grave.

eral ground of feasibility, as the one which should be encouraged by this Government.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

honored orders from Mr. Balley, for tickets and the orders had been turned into the gas company as p. rt payment of the theatre's gas bills. Sometimes the orders had amounted to \$20 a day.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The leave of absence a Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second utenant George L. Converse, jr., 3d Cavalry, August 29, 1882, has been extended six months, and absence for eight months, from January 6, 1883, granted First Lieutenant Joseph H. Dorst, 4th Cavalry, aid-decamp. By direction of the Secretary of War so much of Special Orders No. 405, November 18, 1864, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, as honorably dis-charged Captain Alexander Mann, 3d New-York Volunteers, to date August 1, 1864, is amended to discharge him as of the date of said order, November 18, 1864. Leave of absence for seven months on Surgeon's certifi cate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Platte and Division of the Missouri, has been granted First Lieutenant John Scott, Regimental Quar

termaster, 4th Infantry.

The retirement of Rear-Admiral G. B. Balch and Rear Admiral Andrew Bryson has promoted Commodore Charles H. Baldwin to the grade of Rear Admiral. The

Admiral Andrew Bryson has promoted Commodore Charles H. Buldwin to the grade of Rear-Admiral. The promotion dates from to-day. Rear-Admiral Baldwin is now on duty as a member of the Lighthouse Board. He will be releaved from that duty in a short time and ordered to command the European statios, relieving Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, who will be retired on March 10. The retirement of Rear-Admiral Nicholson and of Rear-Admiral E. R. Colhoun in April will promote Com nedore R. W. Shufeldi, now president of the Naval Advisory Board, to be a Rear-Admiral.

Lieutenant Nathan Sargent has been detached from temporary duty on the Regulation Board and ordered to duti. In the Equipment Department of the Washington Navy Yard. The furlough of Passed Assist ant Engineer H. S. Ross has been extended six months. Passed Assistant Engineer Based extended six months from the 9th of Fearuary.

A board ot officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Major Sacanel. M. Mansfield, Capiains Androw R. Damrell and William H. Heur, will assemble at Galveston, Tex., as soon as the other duties of the members will permit, to consider and report upon the best method to be adopted for further prosecution of work in connection with the Gredged channel through Galveston Bay.

Captain R. R. Wallsee, commanding the Vandalia, reports to the Navy Department under date of St. Thomas, W. I., Docember 31, that that vessel arrived there on December 28. He intended sailing for San Juan on January 6, Captain wallace further reports that the trade of St. Thomas has simost cutricly disapocared, as at present the islands in the vicinity import directly from Europe matead of through St. Thomas, It is now need mercity for a coaling station and for disabled sing, as it is easily reached. The rate of exchange is in layor of the United Staics.

is easily reached. The rate of exchange is in layor of the United States.

Rear Admiral Cooper, commanding the North Atlante Station, reports to the Navy Department that the fisg-ship Tennessee arrived at Basecierre, St. Caristopher, on January 10. He also reports that while at St. Pierre courtesies were extended by the Governor of Martinique and the citizens. A banquet was tendered the officers of the flaship by the St. Pierre Chib at which many persons of distinction were present. In return, the officers of the Tennessee gave a dancing reception to the members of that club.

Rear Admiral Cooper further states that Martinique has a large and increasing trade with the United States.

Rear-Admiral Cooper further states that Martinique has a large and increasing trade with the United States, and there are a nu ber of American vessels in port at St. Pierre. On account of the high duties in our country upon in teolored sugar it is all sent to Europe, but hearly all the brown sugar produced in the island as sent to the United States. American flour, preserved meats and manufactured goods are coming into general use here and are taking the place of French and English goods. Quite a large quantity of lumber for building purposes is sent here every year from the Southern part of the United States.

TROUBLE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

INSUBORDINATE CADETS PUNISHED AND PLACED IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 31.—The endet officers of the battailon of midshipmen have resigned and none of the first and second classes will accept these positions. The taird and fourth classes are either incompetent or afraid to accept them. Most of the first class have been put on board the Santee under arrest The trouble arose as follows: Cadet Woodruff, of the first class, was reported for dis-

honerable conduct, having certified, on hanor, to a falso-hood, which he acknowledged in writing afterward. He was reduced to the ranks. After that Cadet-Licutement Street led his command in, cheering the broken cadet. For that the licutenant was reduced to the ranks by order of the Superintendent. On the reading of the order a number of cadets grouned and bissed. The first class men were sent to the ship Santee, and the endet officers who participated were brozen. Several of the eadet officers have since resigned their cadet rank in insubordinate letters, for which they were placed in solitary confinement on the Wyoming.

The following were the cadets placed in solitary con-

finement: Barkley, Witherspoon, Barnard, Gignilliat, Toney, O'Leary and Wilson. Those reduced to the ranks and sent on board of the Santes were; Cafeta George Alexander, Brady, Agee, Weeks, Dalrymple, Woods, Alexander, Brady, Agee, Weeks, Dalrymple, Woods, Wood and Aldrich. The following cadets of the first class rot officers have also been sent to the santee: Cadets Greene, J. A. Jackson, Stout, M. grath, Frazier, Lerch, rettit, Mitcheil, Pailbin, Bairbis, Von Schroader, Leibetter, Legare, Smith, Zinnell, Darrah, Halstead, Herter, Field, Gross, Quinty, Evan and Glascock. At super formation to-orgat an order was published by wires the cadet officers wao sent in their resignations, except Cadet Gun Castain Colvin, were reduced to the ranks and placed in solitary confinement. Owing to the diplomatic character of Cadet Convins letter of resignations. on, the resignation was accepted without reducing this other same. Cadet Colvin was elected by the casets, he superintendent has deprived the casets of all rivinges and has stopped the usual hops.

THE FIRE RECORD.

ALARM IN A BROADWAY BUILDING. THE OCCUPANTS OF MANY OFFICES DRIVEN OUT

BY THE FLAMES-LOSSES \$85,000. Flames which spread from some waste paper in a closet caused great excitement in the Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, at 3:30 p. m. yesterday. The building is six stories high and extends 125 feet in Worth-st., having also an extension in the rear facing toward Thomas-st. Above the first floor the building is divided into small offices, 150 in number. The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company occupies the first floor in the Broadway front, and the Dry Goods Commercial Agency has its offices on the first floor in Worth-st. There are only two exits from the upper part of the building. One is the Broadway door, from which flights of stairs lead up to the various balls. The other is a door in Worth st. near the entrance to the elevator. The closet where the fire started is on the third floor, in The closet where the fire started is on the third floor, in the hall near the extension. A clerk who opened the closet discovered the flames. He ran away without attempting to extinguish them. Smoke soon filled the upper stories of the building, and the occupants of the offices were obliged to hasten out. The stairways were crowded quickly by hatlers and contless men. On the fourth and fifth stories a few clerks did not leave their offices until the flames had taken possession of the stairs, and they were compelled to escape by the roof. William Lee, a young clerk, climbed out of a rear window and swung hinself to a lower story by a telegraph wire without injury. The accounting department of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company had nome on the third floor. Before leaving the rooms the clerks fliled their pockets with valuable papers. F. H. Lane, the isritor of the building, lived on the top floor. He took his siek wife through the scuttle to the roof and carried his rooms and destroyed most of his furniture. All those in the building escaped without injury.

Three slarms were sent out, and the flremen soon extinguished the flames, which did not extend below the third floor. Most of the damage was done in the extension, the roof of which was destroyed. In the rain building the wails and cellings were blackened, furniture was damaged by smoke and water, and some woodwork in the halls was burned. The police estimated the damage at \$25,000. It was said that the building, owned by the Moffat estate, was danaged about \$10,000. Inmates of the building thought that the losses by the occupants of the various offices would amount to \$50,000. The losses of the Merchants Dispatch Transportation Company were not believed to be great. Water caused slight damage in the stores in Worth-st. All the losses were covered by insurance. the hall near the extension. A clerk who opened the

BUILDINGS OF A SEMINARY BURNED, Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 31 .- A dispatch to The Times Union from Gainesville says: The buildings

FATAL WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 31 .- A dispatch from Lake Providence to The Times Dequerat says: The real-dence of J. M. Defees on Belletont Plantation, occupied by Benjardin Chrike and family, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The family were all asleed when the fire broke out. Chrike's three-year-old daughter per-ished in the flames. The others barely escaped in their night-ciothes. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A COMPLAINANT HELD FOR TRIAL.

The case of Constantine E. Morris, of No. 460 The case of Constantine E. Morris, of No. 4400 West Twenty-fourth-st, against Edward C. Crouch, for being the father of an illegitimate child to which sue is shout to give birth, was dismissed in the examination-room of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday by Justices Kübreth, Smith and Ford, A charge of wilful and corrupt perjury waf taken against the complainant, for which she was held for trial in General Sessions.

A STORMY MATRIMONIAL PATH.

Bernard Scherer and Mary Gottlieb, after a brief courtship, were married on January 14. On January 22 the couple parted. Yesterday the bridegroom brought to the Essex Market Police Court on a public faterest shall require.

The committee submit a report, to accompany the bill, in which the Tentantopee Canal route is condemned as relations of John Bailey, Chief Cierk of the House, to the previous to the territory of the United states, is recommended for this reason, as well as upon the genAT THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE ASSEMBLY FAVORS FIVE-CENT FARES. THE ELEVATED RAILROAD BILL PASSED BY A VOTE OF 108 TO 6-AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Jan. 31 .- The bill reducing the rate of fare on the elevated railroads of New-York City to 5 cents at all hours was passed to-day in the Assombly by a vote of 108 to 6. All of the twenty-four Assemblymen from New-York except Mr. Howe, of the XIth District, voted in favor of the bill.

Assemblyman Francis B. Spinola and Erastus Brooks made an ineffectual effort to prevent the passage of the measure. As soon as it was announced Mr. Spinola offered an amendment, providing that "hereafter the Mayor and Aldermen of New-York shall fix from time to time the rate of fare to be collected on the elevated rail-ways in the City of New-York, and to adjust all differences that may in the future arise." In support of this amendment he said that there was very great Goubt among lawyers as to the constitutionality of the proosed act. Moreover, he had been assured that it cos the elevated roads 6 6-8 cents to transport each passenger. If this was true the Legislature would eripple the roads by passing such a bill. The Assembly ought to be equitable and just toward all owners of property. He had introduced the amendment because he believed that the reduction of fares proposed was a ocal question with which Mayor Edson and the Alder men of New-York were competent to deal.

This last remark caused considerable laughter among

the Assemblymen from New-York. Mr. Spinola's eyes glowed with wrath as he shouted, "This bill is pressed by certain members from New-York because they think.

if they can pass it they will become great men."

Mr. Spinola and his amendment would soon have been contemptuously swept aside if Erastus Erooks had not stepped forward with a resolution which commanded respect. Mr. Brooks's high character is well known. Therefore, when he moved that the bill should be recommitted to the Rail-road Committee for one week, in order that representatives of the railroad companies whose property is affected might be heard, he instantly had the respectful attention of the Assembly. Mr. Brooks's resolution also provided that the bill should be reported back from the committee within one week. This would prevent the elevated railroads delaying action on it longer than that time; but the Assembly was in no mood to grant even those few days of delay. A formal vote was taken on Mr. Brooks's resolution. Speeches were made during its

Mr. Brook's resolution. Speeches were made during its progress.

Mr. Ery, of the Railroad Committee, said that he had voted to give the elevated railroads a hearing has week. This week he had learned that the Senate Railway Committee would surely grant them a hearing. He should therefore vote against Mr. Brooks's resolution. Mr. O'Neil said that the Assembly could look upon the asternating spectacle of action being taken on a bill affecting property worth many millions of dolars without the slightest discussion of its merits and without the wors of the property affected being given a hearing to defend that property. He thought the Assembly ought, if it would act justly, to vote for Mr. Brooks's resolution.

Mr. Roosevels, of New York, said that he did not think the Assembly was doing justice to itself in refusing to grant a nearing to the elevated roads. But out of justice to the elevated roads, but out of justice to the leavated roads, but out of justice to the Leavated roads, but out of justice to the Leavature. The elevated roads, but their conduct had put them gives beyond the pair of Laving justice done to them. In his option the delay of one week would not prevent the passage of the bill. He voted for the resolution.

by their conduct has put team. In his opinion the delay of one week would not prevent the passage of the bill. He voted for the resolution.

Messrs, spinola, Howe and Miller, of the New-York Assembly mon voted against it. The other tweety New-York Assembly mon voted against it. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 45 to 70.

Mr. Spinola's amendment then came up for consideration. Several of the New-York Assembly mon, underexcuse of explaining their votes, assailed spinola. Mr. Grane and explaining their votes, assailed spinola, Mr. Grane and explaining their votes, assailed spinola. Mr. Grane and explaining their votes, assailed spinola, Mr. Grane and explaining their votes, assailed spinola, Mr. Grane and explaining to make himself solid with the elevated railroad company, as ac charges as with seaking to make ourselves sould with our constituents. Mr. Grane then said that little could be expected from a man who, as part owner of a sleam-healing company was alternyting tobiow up New-York, Mr. Spinola replied in wrath that his steam-healing company had not blown up any one. As for the elevated roads, he did not own any stock in them and did not desire to. Their stocks were owned by "the widows and the orphans all over the country." To elecisiature wa seeking to rob the people.

Mr. Spinola's amendment had the most graning defeat recorded in legislative annuls. There were 114 votes recorded against it and one in its favor, which was given by Mr. Spinola himself. The olli was then read a fairliffine and passed. Again, as they voted, the members made specifies. The left was fire texts men to roughly and he had one been homered by being sai upon Mr. Thirbee's "black list" as the creature of the monopolists. He had not the courage to stand by his convictions always and should do so in this instance. The "infamous massare" under consideration was not in the interest of the poople. It was the first step lower of "republiation" in the State of New York in his opinion. He voted against the book and the courage to st

Ensuins Brooks said with passionate utterance: "If I should yote solitary and alone I should yote against this bill. The decaration has been publicly made that no one dark to yote against this bill. In all my long experience as a memoer I have never before seen a Legislature that deliberately refused a hearing on a bill of such areat importance as the one is. I vote no."

J. W. Brooks, of Putoam County, with much animation of manner and a ring by yote, said! "There is a new spirit here, a new spirit here, a new spirit controlling the Assonbly—a dangerous spirit, in my opinion. It is a spirit waich says we must pass this measure, no matter what we think of it. I certainly should not be buildozed into young to such a measure against my judgment. I shall nevertheless vote for the buildozed into young to such a measure against my judgment. I shall nevertheless vote for the buildozed into young to such a measure against my judgment. I shall no opportunity to be heard on this bill. It was introduced on January 7, and not till four seen cays afterware was it reported from the Assonbiy. Life was introduced on January 7, and not till four seen cays afterware was it reported from the accountite, and upon that the resolution of the committee, and upon that the resolution of the proton only, and as such is made in the proton only, and as such is made in the witness as to what the committee determined by its action would be his opinion only, and as such is made in the proton of the witness as to what the committee determined by its action would be his opinion only, and as such is made in the proton of the witness, it is not the resolution of the committee determined by its action would be his opinion only, and as such is made in the witness. It has no one that the resolution of the witness are the proton of the committee determined from the documentary evidence of it; and secondly—a for the committee and its facts. The minute when the form the documentary evidence of it; and secondly—a for the committee winch the facts of t it reported from the Assembly Radiccad Committee to this done. In the interval place was not a newspaper published in New York which did not state that any one would be he set on the bill who eared to make remarks on it belove the committee. I vote any.

Mr. Howe said: "This is the most important bill of the session. Yet it is to be passed under the lash of public opinion, without any discussion. I vote no."

Mr. Rose-veil said: "The elevated roads did wrong, and now wrong is to be done to them. They opposed Alonzo B. Cornell—the best Governor New Yerk ever had—at baratogs because he vetoed the bill with which Alonzo B. Cornell—the bost Governor New York everitad—at Saratoga because he veloed the bill with which
they at lengted to evade their tares. I yote aye."

Mr. Spinola said: "I have done what I could to get
inst consideration for this will. I soull
yote for it. Then let us see if the
reads can be run for 5 cents."

The bill passed by a vote of 108 to 6. The negative
votes were given by Messra. Boynton, E. Brooks,
Derrick, Howe, Keyes and Helm.

DEMOCRATIC GREED FOR "SPOILS."

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 31 .- The Democratic leaders to-day revealed their greed for office in a way that all voters can understand. No, satisfied with grabbing all the patronage involved in constructing the New Capitol, they also plan to take that which can be found in all the other State buildings in Albany. A week ago a bill was introduced abelishing the present Board of New Capitol ommissioners, which consists of two Republicans and one Democrat, and substituting for it a single Commisone Democrat, and substituting for it a single Commissioner, who of course will be a Democrat, to be appointed by the Governor. This single Commissioner is to have sole charge of the construction of the New Capitol. The various officers of the great building, the sixty orderlies, the firement and other employes, the Democratic leaders plan, shall be appointed by a board to consist of the Governor, Licettenant-Governor and Speaker of the Assembly.

Singularly enough all these men are Democrats; but the authority of this Board is not limited to the New Capitol. It is also given control of the appointment of the officers and janitors of all the other state buildings in Albany. Now at present all

the authority of this Board is not infilted to the New Capitol. It is also given control of the appointment of the officers and fanitors of all the other state buildings in Albany. Now at present all the State buildings except the New Capitol are under the care of a Board consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Controller, Secretary of State and Attorney-General. The three last-named officers are Republicans. The Democrats of the Legislature sweep the Republican members of this Board out of it. Any Republican, lantice or orderly in these buildings may as well send in his resignation. The Democratic isalers propose to fill every State buildings in Albany with Democrats.

The bill diandssing the Republican Controller, Secretary of State and Attorney-General from the care of the state buildings was passed by the Assembly to-day by a vote of 84 to 28. Naturally, the Republicans pointed out its partisen character, but their protest was not heeded. The division of the Assembly on the bill was attrictly political, all the Republicans voting against the bull and all the Democrats in favor of it. The bill abolishing the Roard of New Capitol Commissioners and authorizing Governor Cleveland to appoint one Democratic Commissioner was also passed by a partisan vote.

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE TOPICS. INVITALEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

ALBANY, Jan. 31 .- In both branches of the Legislature to-day a resolution was passed instructng the Commissioners in the Land Office not sell any of the State lands while the ion by the Legislature.
The bill forblading the manufacture of eigars in tene-nent houses was passed by the Assembly.
The new Rallroad Commissioners will hold their first ing here to morrow

RILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, Jan. 31.—The Governor to-day gned the following bills: Providing for the payment of be election inspectors of New-York City; authorizing an extension of time for the collection of taxes in the several towns of this state, and amending section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

Albany, Jan. 31.—The Assembly Judiciary committee gave a hearing this afternoon on proposed amendments to the Ponal Code. David Dudley Field appeared in opposition to several proposed amendments offered by Assemblyman Campbell. The latter and William Hall, of New-York, urged a favorable report by the committee, as the present law was oppressive and unjust to a large class of citizens of New-York. Mr. Hall presented a petition, signed by 12,000 citizens of the east side of New-York City, protesting against the present Sunday restrictions.

The sub-committee appointed by the New-York and of appropriate remedies, Wast member of a club would of appropriate remedies. What member of a club would of appropriate remedies, Wast member of a club would of appropriate remedies.

THE SUIT OF MR. LOUBAT.

A PRELIMINARY QUESTION DECIDED. OPINION OF JUSTICE VAN VORST AS TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS PUT TO MR. LEROY.

In the suit in the Supreme Court brought by Joseph F. Loubat against Herman R. Leroy as treasurer of the Union Club, to have his expulsion from the club on account of alleged "conduct improper and prejudicial to the club," declared yord, Mr. Leroy was examined a few weeks ago as a witness in behalf of the piantiff before trial. On the examination Mr. Leroy was asked a number of questions by Mr. Choate, Mr. Lenbat's counsel, the object of which was to ascertain what was the particular conduct on the part of Mr. Loubat which induced Mr. Leroy to vote for his expalsion. Mr. Leroy was also asked whether the Governing Committee had decided what Mr. Loubat's objectionab conduct consisted in. Objections were taken to these questions and the questions and objections were refer-red to Justice Van Vorst, who yesterday handed down a decision in which he sustains the objections. The action of the Governing Committee, he holds, should be shown by the minutes of their proceedings and not by the opinion of a witness as to what the committee's action was based on. Mr. Leroy tould not be asked to state the motives which decided his vote any more than a judge or juror could be asked the reasons which had determined his decision. Justice Van Vorst overrules the objection taken to the question put to Mr. Leroy as to whether or not the Investigating Committee had sent any communication to Mr. Loubat except the letter set forth in the complaint, on the ground that it involved the question of good faith on the part of the committee The opinion con ains no discussion of the merits of the contraversy between Mr. Loubat and the Union Club.

The opinion contains no discussion of the morits of the contriversy between Mr. Loubet and the Union Club. The text of the opinion is as follows:

Hy its constitution the government and management of the Union Club are confided to a committee of twenty-four of its members, to be known as the Governing Committee. Among the powers of this committee is that "to admit members, and to expel or to sespend them by ballot." The committee was empowered to put an end to membership for any conduct of a member improver and prejudicial to the club. By one of the rules of the cith it is declared that the proceedings of the committee "stall be held to be strictly private." The plaintiff, naving been expelled, and, as he claims in his complaint, improperly, brings his action, in which he seeks to have it adjudged that the resolution of his expulsion is null and void. The action is against the club in he name of the defendant, as treasurer. Before the trial, as defendant, as treasurer is examined as a winess on the behalf of the plaintiff. By an order made by one of the Justices of this Court the with as wasdirectel, among other terms, to produce upon the examination them made to the sub-committee thereof, at which any proceedings were had with respect to the plaintiff, expusion, with all statements in writing, and reports of oral statements made to the sub-committee, with respect to the plaintiff, together with the report made by the sub-committee, apon the plaintiff of case, in the meetings held with respect to the plaintiff, together with the report made by the sub-committee, opinion the plaintiff of case, in the meetings held with respect to the foverning Committee, apon the plaintiff of case, in the meetings held with respect to the foverning Committee, or sub-committee, upon the plaintiff of case, in the meetings held with respect to the foverning Committee, or sub-committee, apon the plaintiff of case, in the meeting of the club, who were to be notated and an other memor of the club, who were to be notated and an other m

should not be allowed to the switness to place his interpretation upon or give his opinion of the proceedings and actions of the committee, which is evidenced by the writings.

The plaintiff's counsel also acks the writiness the question, "what conduct on the part of Mr. Lochard did you, as a member of the Governing Committee, near to be improper and prejudicial to the choof." To signention was also edjected to by the defendant's counsel. It would he obviously improper, when the nature and objects of this clids are considered, as appears by its constitution and rules, a copy of which has been handed up with the papers, as well as the relation of the Governing Committee and its members to an inquiry so delicate and important to all concerned, to onage this witness now to state orally his judgment as to what conduct on the part of the plaintiff he deemed to be improper and prejudicial to the cub. The vote is directed to be by bahot, and when the wilness deposited his ballot he seried that question as far as he was concerned. He can no more be asked to stife the particular ground upon which he based his judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator could, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator could, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator toud, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator toud, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator toud, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator could, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator could, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator toud, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator could, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator toud, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator toud, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator toud, after judgment than z judge, a juror or arbitrator toud, and mended the particular ground upon which he be regarded as private or in their mature conduction. I small not, in this conmittee are to be regarded as private or in their mature conduct formed a part, to select from the facts submitted to the committee such as ne decemed to be prejudiciá, and to testify in respect thereto. In inquiries of this character one member of a committee may consider, of the matters brough before it, that the conductor a person under investigation is reprehensible and prediction, while others may base their judgment upon the whole case. THE TRUE QUESTION.

The true question is, as it appears to me, if the actio of the committee may be revised here as far as this point is concerned, does the report of facts upon which the ommittee proposed to act contain any evidence of con duct on the part of the plaintiff improper and prejudicia to the club?

The objection to the question last above stated is therefore, sustained, and for the same reason the follow-

ng questions must be excluded: Question.-What conduct on the part of Mr. Loubat di con, as a member of the Governing Committee, deem to e improper and prejudicial to the club f
Q.—For what cause did you vote for the expulsion o

Q.—For what cause did you vote for the expulsion of Mr. Louds 1 Q.—Ind you, as a member of the Governing Com. 11 tee, deem the fact that Mr. Loudat had in private a versation in the club hinse used inaproper language a cause for expulsion ? Q.—Did you, as a member of the Governing Committee, deem the writing of Mr. Loudat's letter to Mr. Turnbun seams for expulsion ? Q.—Did the Governing Committee decide that that was a cause for expulsion? Q.—Did the Governing Committee decide that the communication by Mr. Loudat of his letter to certain persons was cause for expulsion? The witness maying in answer to a question said that he could not answer as to how Mr. King, a member of the committee, had voted on the resolution of expulsion, was asked these questions: Q.—Have you heart him say whether he was or not? Q.—Did Mr. King, before the Governing Committee, advocute the expulsion of Mr. Louda; ? Q. The minutes say that several members spoke on one slot or the other; was not Mr. King one of those who spoke according to those unlattes, upon the side for expulsion?

Kings counties delegations to agree and report an Excise bill for both cities, reported to a meeting of the delegations this morning that they were unable to agree upon any of the necessary presented. The sub-combittee was then discharged, and at the suggestion of Colonel M. C. surphy, a committee of lawyers and business men consisting of Messys. Howe, Miller, Campbell, Henry and Taylor was empowered to report a bill for the consideration of the delegations at the earliest practicable moment.

The Senate Committee on Insurance at a meeting held this morning consistered a petition addressed to the Senate calling for an investigation of the Tontine system of insurance of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and ordered the officers of that company subponsed before the committee to be examined thereon. Experts will also be examined upon the same question. There will be a joint session of the Canni Committee or both Houses held on Wednesday next, in order to give an opportunity to interested persons to be heard on the Grain Elevator bills now before the Legislature.

The question of more induced on a committee of the character of the one under consideration If his remarks, made in the one under consideration If his remarks, made in the one under consideration If his remarks, made in the one under consideration If his remarks, made in the optivacy of a meeting for discussion and decision, or his vote even, was liable to be made public it is not to be supposed that proceedings of the surprise and forms which the counties of lawyers and being to proceedings in courts of law which the committee of law which the committee of the result of the decision, or list vote even, was liable to be made public, in his privacy of meeting for discussion and decision, or bis vote even, was liable to be made public it is not to be supposed that proceedings of the scissor, or list vote even, was liable to be made public, or less that privacy of a meeting for discussion and section, or list vote even, was liable to be made public, to be

The question of motive is always an important one in cases of this kind, and in this view I think the question addressed by the plaintiff's counsel to Mr. Lerov in these words "Did the Investigating Committee make any other communication to Mr. Loubat than the letter from its chairman, of which a copy is set forth in the complaint in this action t" was proper and should have been answered. But the last question, to which an objection was taken, on page thirteen of the examination, is disallowed, for the reasons above stated. If a notice of the final meeting of the Governing Committee to the plaintiff, when the report of the sub-committee was acted upon, was necessary, either to give jurisdiction to the committee or to render its proceedings regular, the failure to give such notice will doubtless be affirmatively

I think this disposes of all the questions raised during the examination of this witness, so far as it has pro-

I have endeavored to avoid any expression which might be regarded as bearing upon the merits of this controversy, and have confined myself only to such mat-

James C. Carter, who appeared in the action and on the argument before Justice Van Vorst in behalf of the Union Club, said yesterday atternoon that he had not before heard of the decision; therefore, he could give no opinion as to its effect until he had seen what the Judge had said. He had, however, entertained no doubt that it would be held that the motives of the members of the Governing Committee in expelling Mr. Lonont could not be inquired into in such a proceeding. If any improper or unquired into in such a proceeding. If any improper or unfair thing had been done which projudiced Mr. Loubat,
that must be shown as a fact in some other way. But if
the members of the governing bodies of such clubs were
liable to be asuled up in court to be carecoized as to the
feelings that actuate it teem in their action, these would
no longer be the possibility of any discipline in such
organizations; no one of character or self-respect would
accept such a position. The courts should aid the clubs
in such athing proper discipline, and this court only be
done by protecting those who took the disciplinary action from such inquiries as those proposed in this case.
Mr. Carver addeed that the examina ion would now be
proceeded with, subject to the rulings of Justice Van
Vorst.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31 .- Mojor Timothy O'Brien, a native of New-York, but for many years a resident of this city, died here this morning of consump tion, at the age of forty-five years. He served gallantly as a cavalry officer in the Federal Army during the late war. He was a warm friend of Governor filden, anwas one of the Virginia delegates to the National Demo cra ic Convention at St. Louis in 1876, which nominated Governor Tilden for President. Before coming to Rica-mond Major. O'Brien was a member of the Tammany Association. His latest active work in a public capacity was as chairm as and treasurer of the committee formed for the relief of the sufferers by the disaster at the Grove Shaft of the Midothian mines.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. C. KEENEY, U. S. A. Washington, Jan. 31 .- Tae War D partment is informed of the death yesterday of Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Krenny, of the Medical Department [Lieut-nort-Colonel Ke-nev was born in New-York, bu entered the Army from Michigan, in 1842, as an assistant surgeon. He became a captain in 1850, a major in 1860 and a lieutenant-colonel in 1862.]

THE XAVIER UNION'S ANNUAL DINNER.

The Xavier Union colebrated the twelfth anniversary of its organization by a dinner at Delmonico's just night. There were over a hundred members and invited guests seated at five tables in the large dining ball. Joseph Thoron pre ided, and among those present were the Rev. Dr. P. F. Dealy, president of St. John's College at Fordham; Judge Joseph F. Daty, Judge John R. Brady, Emigration Commissioner James Lynch, Park Commissioner John D. Crimmins, Henry Amy, Alfred Peugnet, P. V. Hickey, M. P. Graco, Dr. Samuel Hassell, J. Gilmary Shea, John McK. McCarthy, Michael Mc-Donal J. C. Reuse is, Judge Ed nund J. Heavy, John P. Kelly, Richard M. Walters, J. D. Smyth, John G. Agar, P. S. Gilmore, R. Duncan Harris, David McClure, Edward P. Miller, Henry A. Gumblet m, As emblyman Datiel S. McElroy, Dr. Tomas F. Healy, Dr. William Berge, organ to St. Francis Xavier's Church; Professor Anthony F. Sternike,

Xavier's Church; Processor Anthony F. Scrake, Dr. A. V. Brailey, William J. A. dart, Conrad H. Bachem and Thomas F. sheeds.

After the dancer President Thomas introduced McCarthy, who read let ersore restromed dinal McCarthy, who read let erso reserve from dinal McCarthy, Mayor Edson, exs-scatter Kerain, of Schaffer Charles W. Jones, John Lee Carthy, General John Newton, Hugh J. Hastings, Patrick A. Collins and John Royle O'Reilly. The ardinal's letter, written by his secretary, was as in lows:

His Eminene the Cardinal Architeking dear a me to

letter, written by his secretary, was as io lows:

His Embence the Cardinal arcebbishop desir's me to say for reply to the kild disvitation of the members of the Xayler Union to the celebration of the twelften anniversary of the organization of the seciety that he regrets ne will not be able to do simself the pleasure of being present. His Embence prays you, however, to be so kind as to convey to the me bors the expression of the deep interest no takes in all that concerns them, and to assure them of the gratification in his given him to hear from time to the or the catholic spirit that has marked the course of the Xayle. Cathol from its foundation, in which his Embence prays may it long live and flourish.

The following list of toasts, was responded to by The following list of toasts was responded to by

the gentlemen named: The Day We Celebrate—By R. Duncan Harris.
Catholics in the Early History of the Country—Judge

John Gliman Shea.
Loyalty of Cataolics in the Presen: Age—Judge John R, Brady.
Catholic Press and Literature—David McCiure.
The Benen and the Bar—Judgo Joseph J. Daly.
Our Mourator—President Dealy.
The Ladies—John G, Acar.

FUNERAL OF HENRY T. MORGAN.

The funeral of the late Henry T. Morgan, who lied suddenly on Saturday, was held vesterday at 10 a. m. at his late residence, No 281 Fifth-ave. The services were simple and were conducted by the Rev. Henry J Van Dyke, jr., pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, who made a short address. There were no flowers and no pull-learers. Among the relatives of the deceased man present were his brother, Homer Morgan, his ne, haw, Alexander C. Morgan, N. D. Morgan and John T. Way, of New ark. There was a large delegation from the Stock Exchange, of which body Mr Morgan had been an early member. Among those present were Donaid McKay president of the Stock Exchange; J. Pierpont Morgan, Amos R. Eno. John T. Terry, John Watson, Whilam O'srien, John O'Brien, T. B. Coddington, John C. Tucker, Natina C. Ely, William H. Lee, John A. Anares, Paul N. Spofford and Donaid Bucanaan. The nev. Dr. Hall was also present. The interment was in Greenwood Cempres of the President of the Present. Rev. Henry J Van Dyke, jr., pastor of the Brick present. The interment was in Greenwood Com-

MILITIAMEN IN ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

The friends and invited guests of the 8th Regiment were entertained at the A mory last evening by an "mangoral athetic entertainment." Ineprogramme consisted of the usual running, walking and jumping contests. J. Johnson, of company b, won a mile race, thue 5 mm 45 sec. There were only two entries for the 200 yards dash; C. A. Eanell won in 32 sec. W. C. Jones, of Company H, won a race of two miles finally in 15 mil. 374 sec. The sack race was interesting. There were only two entries—a very large boy and a very small man. The large boy won. There were tug-of-war contests and other exercises of an interesting kind.

WOUNDED BY A MALICIOUS BOY.

William Happeli, age sixteen, of No. 110 Pttt-st, esterday discharged a pis of from the roof of his William Happell, age axteed, of No. 10 feb., stated and discharged a pissol from the roof of his nome. The bad passel barouga the snoe of Nicholas, McShane, age twelve, who lives t No. 632 Ninth-st. The bullet only slightly injured the lad's North-st. The bullet only slightly injured to have only recently been released room he found to have only recently been released room the House of Rainge after being invarience and to show you will be a supplied to the lad of the House of Reluge are. When taken into castedy for their over a year. When taken into castedy the has said that he did not lot out to shot Menane. "I fired at two felpers that was passang. They're the ones that went agin me had sent me all, the had was taken to the resex market ne said. The ind was taken to the resex market Police Court and remanded back to the stationness. After fining the shot the boy disposed of the weapon by throwing to at ea resspool.

PROVINCIAL.—Fair customer: "Have you a shelley birthday-oook!" Evang-theat stationer: "No, madam. We-u-do-not patronize Shelley!"—Panch. ART INTELLIGENCE.—She (reads): "There are adward of fifty kugaish painters and sculptors now to flower.— He (British Paintsine served on a late osientated jury): "Aul No won.or we couldn't got that scullery whitewashed!"—(Punca.